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RANDALL FOR SPEAKER.

THE DEMOCRATS SO DECIDE-BLACKBURN HEAVILY DEFEATED-SEVERAL CAU-CUSES IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY-GENERAL NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

Three cancuses were held at Washington yesterday. The Democrats of the House, at theirs, nominated Mr. Randall for Speaker by a large majority. Speeches were made Blackburn and Mr. Randall, and the nomination was made unanimous. General Garfield was nominated by the Republicans. The Republicans intend to take the ground that there should be no general legislation at the special session. The regular correspondent of THE TRIBUNE has discovered another obstacle to a reorganization of the force of employés in the Senate in the fact that the Republicans retained and promoted a large number of Democrats, when the former came into power.

THE DEFEAT OF BLACKBURN. A TRIUMPH IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS FOR THE

CONSERVATIVE FLEMENT IN THE PARTY-THE PROCEEDINGS AND SPEECHES.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- A victory for Mr. Randall in the Democratic caucus to-night closed the most closely contested struggle for the Speakership of the House of Representatives that has occurred in the last ten years, and is a triumph of the more discreet and conservative portion of the party, which, for the next two years, will control over the aggressive Bourbon element. The House, Hating Randall they accuse him of doing contest has been a short one, and, for the last day or two, rather exciting, because far as to see that Mr. Rane it has been closed and because neither of the lead- not con rol for himself. ing candidates felt that he could count upon an absolute majority of the caucus as pledged to his sup-

The gathering of interested people at the Capitol this evening was a very large one, but great was the surprise and disappointment when it was found that Mr. Clymer, the chairman of the caucus, had issued an order that no one except members of the House of Representatives should be admitted to the Capitol building. Subsequently the order was modified by allowing the basement doors to be thrown open; but men were stationed at the stairways to prevent the crowd from going into the main story. Correspondents and a stairways, and the corridors about the hall of the house were thus free from the crowds that always throng them on such occasions.

Mr. Randall established his headquarters in the room of the Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Blackburn in the adjoining room of the Committee of Ways and Means. Here, each surrounded by his friends awaited the result of the caucus. Mr. Randall showed more signs of auxiety than his chief competitor, and even when the result of the ballot 'was announced seemed to doubt that he had received enough votes insure his election. Mr. Blackburn preserved his self-possession remarkably, although he was unquestionably anxious about the outcome of the contest, he at no time allowed his anxiety to ruffle his temper, or to make him any the less the companionable wholesouled fellow that he always is. The friends who surrounded Mr. Randall were chiefly from the North, A few were from Georgia and other Southern States. Mr. Blackburn's adherents were from the South, and embraced a large majority of those bright young men from that section of the country, who rallied about their Kentucky leader from the start, and who have done the greater part of the

Mr. Clymer presided in the caucus. There were present 141 Democratic Representatives. This not a majority of the House, but the Democratic leaders assert that enough other members are accounted for to ensure prompt ratification of the action be caucus by the House to-morrow. Mr. O'Reilly, of Brooklyn, is not in Washington, and Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, was not in the caucus. The Nationals claim him, probably with

e of the first questions raised in the caucus in regard to the manner of voting-the friends of Mr. Blackburn believing that if each member were required to announce his preference viva voce, they would hold some men who otherwise would secretly vote for Mr. Randall. They were beaten, and this was interpreted by the cooler-neaded Blackburn men as an ominous sign. Some of the more excitable of them went so far as to declare that many Southern men had been bought up, and that they would not have dared to deliver their votes for Mr. Randall if they had been required to do it

This matter having been settled the nomination of candidates for the Speakership was at once proceeded with. Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, nominated Mr. Randall, making a brief speech as he did so. Mr. Cooke, of Georgia, seconded the nomination. General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, presented the name of Mr. Blackburn, and General Hooker, of Mississippi, seconded it. S. S. Cox was also nominated.

The balloting at once began. It took about twenty minutes to call the roll, and during this time the special friends of each candidate visited the headquarters and reported progress, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New-York, was especially active in Mr. Randall's behalf. Reports were made to Mr. Blacklarn by Mr. Harris, of Virginia, and others, None of these reports were of a definite character until the list of names was nearly called through. Then Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, and Mr. Mills, of Texas, went to Mr. Blackburn's headquarters, and after a whispered consuttation with their candidate, said in teply to questions from others that Mr. Randall had too many votes to be beaten.

A few minutes later there was a loud shout in the hall of the House, followed by three cheers, and simultaneously the result of the ballot was announced in the lobbies, as follows: Mr. Randall, 75 votes; Mr. Blackburn, 58; Mr. McMahon, 3; Mr. Cox, 4; and Mr. Morrison 2 votes.

Mr. Blackburn was immediately sent for. Entering the caucus, he made a brief speech in which he counselled harmony in the party. He said:

tering the caucus, he made a brief speech in which he counselled harmony in the party. He said:

Mr. Chairman—It is not in my power to express to the gentlemen who supported me in this centest the sentiments of appreciation in which I hold this evidence of their partial friendship. I will in candor say that I had hoped that it might be the pleasure of this House to have imposed the responsibilities and duties of its Speakership upon one from the section and the people with whem I am identified, for I felt assured that had this been its action the result would have proven to the people of this country that the South deserves, not its mistrust, but might safely be charged with the formation of its committees, and the shaping of the legislation of the land.

Had I been selected for this service, it would have been my duty—It certainly would have been my pleasur—to wield the great powers that pertain to this station, in such a way as to put all sections and factions behind me, and promote the general interests of a common country in which itseltizens should hold equal rights and to which each citizen should yield a common allegiance. I would have endeavored to prove to these generous friends from the North who have stood by me in this contest that their confidence was not mispinced, for I would have carnestly endeavored to bury the melencholy memories of a troubled past in those treaches wherein the mouldering remains of the martyred heroes who gave their lives to its struggles are to-day resting. I am a party man.

"I am a partisan, not for the sake of a party, but because I honestly believe the best interests of my country are to be subserved by the triumph of my party's principles. I have this to say: The edict of this caucus is to be final and conclusive, and if there be one among the fitty-seven gentlemen whose partial friendship has siven because I honestly believe the best interests of my country are to be subserved by the triumph of my party's principles. I have this to say: The edict of this caucus is to b

The speech was received with applause and the nomination was made unanimous. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Ewing

Wood and Hooker, was then appointed to wait upon Mr. Randall to inform him of the action of the caucus and invite him to attend upon it. The committee found Mr. Randall in his room. When he appeared in the caucus he was received with great applause. Speaking with considerable feeling, he said:

Representatives, for your action just communicated to me by your committee. I offer to you thanks deep and sincere. Should your action be ratified by the House of Representatives to-morrow I shall strive to discharge the duties of the office with strict impartiality as to men, measures, parties and sections, and, as far as in me lies, to promote the best interests and prosperity of the people of the whole country.

The result of the ballot on the Speakership settled the fate of the other officers of the House, who were all renominated. Clerk Adams renominated by Mr. Blackburn. Mr. Caldwell, a popular ex-Representative from Alabama, was named for the place by Mr. Lewis of his own State. The vote stood 76 for Adams and 54 for Caldwell. Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson and Doorkeeper Field were unanimously renominated, and Postmaster Stuart received about

The result of this cancus insures the organization of the House substantially as that of the last Congress was organized. The chairmen of the leading committees, so far as they have been reelected, will be reappointed, and business will proceed substantially by the methods with which the country has already become familiar.

Mr. Blackburn and his friends attribute their defeat more to Mr. S. S. Cox than to any other man. They characterize him as a "masquerading Democrat," and say that he was determined to legislative branch of the Government rule or ruin the Democratic party in the all in his power to defeat Mr. Blackburn, going so far as to see that Mr. Raudall got votes that he could

The defeated party probably give Mr. Cox credit for more influence than he has actually exerted. They were beaten because Mr. Randall had the advantage of two terms of service, and because he made the best use of the strength which such service has brought to him; because the better portion of the Democratic party was frightened at the idea of sectionalism, which was made so prominent in Mr. Blackburn's campaign and which they knew would be fatal to the party in the North; because Mr. Randall had the strong support not only of Mr. Tilden and his fol lowers in New-York, but also of John Kelly and Tammany Hall; because it was known that Blackfew others were admitted by one of the private | burn's Bourbon and soft-money ideas would be fatal to the party in the East if they should be formally indorsed, and because the Conservative men of the party believed that Mr. Randall would be a safer man, and that "jobs" would have less chance of getting through the House than if a new man should be placed in the Speaker's chair. To all these influences may have been added that of money, as some of the disappointed ones assert, but of this there is probably no tangible evidence.

> THE REPUBLICAN RESOLVE. THE MINORITY IN THE ROUSE VOTES IN CAUCUS TO OPPOSE UNNECESSARY BUSINESS AT THE COMING

> SESSION-NOMINATIONS.
>
> (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, March 17.—The Republican Repro-centatives were very harmonious in their caucus this afternoon. Mr. Frye was chairman and Mr. Amos Townsend, of Ohio, secretary. Very little time was spent in the empty form of the complimentary nominations to offices which, of course, the nominees are never to fill. General Garfield received the nomination for Speaker; ex-Congressman Rainey, the former colored Representative from South Carolina, the nomination for Clerk; and General Rusk, of Wisconsin, that for Sergeant-at-Arms. The following were also nominated: For Doorkeeper, James M. Melton, of Tennessee; for Paymaster, General Harry Sherwood, of Michigan; for Chaplain, Dr. Naylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington City.

The following were appointed to act as an Executive and Advisory Committee of the Republican caucus throughout the XLVIth Congress: Mr. Frye (Me.), General Garfield (Ohio), Mr. Conger (Mich.), Mr. Dunnell (Minn.), Mr. James (N. Y.). Mr. Harris (Mass.), Mr. Henderson (III.), Mr. Harmer Penn.), and Mr. Haskell (Kan.)

Most of the time was devoted to a consideration of the political situation. The Repub to present no legislation for consideration, but to use their influence to confine the work of the session to the two appropriation bills which have made the session necessary. The Republican position is to pass these appropriation bills, maintain a resolute front upon all the political questions involved in them, and to throw upon the Democratic majority in both houses the full responsibility for all legis-

Intion.

The Democrats having obtained the power will

The Democrats having it and to be responsible for the Democrats having obtained the power will be compelled to exercise it and to be responsible for it, and will not have the benefit of the experience and ability of the Republican minority.

A TAME SENATORIAL CAUCUS. NOTHING OF ANY CONSEQUENCE DONE YESTERDAY -BECK MAKES AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.-The Democratic Senatorial caucus, held this noon, was a rather tame affair considering the important matters with which the new majority is soon expected to deal. The tenor of the debate was much milder than preceding events had given reason to expect.

The committee appointed on Saturday to arrange the personnel of the several committees was not ready to report. It is understood that an obstacle to the completion of the work had been found in the question of free trade against protection, this question having come up in connection with the composition of the Finance Committee.

The most important matter discussed was with regard to the business to be transacted by Congress during the extra session. A resolution was offered by Senator Beck limiting the range of legislation to the appropriation bills which failed at the regular session, and the political legislation which was attached to them. The matter was discussed at some length and resulted in the appointment of a committee of nine Senators, of which Mr. Thurman is chairman, to which the subject was referred. The committee was matracted to confer upon the subject with a similar committee to be appointed by the

House.

The selection of incumbents for the elective offices of the Senate was briefly considered, but was postponed until next Thursday. Nothing was said with regard to the subordinate offices of the Senate

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE SENATE SPOILS. THE PRESENT EMPLOYES OF THAT BODY PROBABLY

TO BE RETAINED-A LIST OF DEMOCRATS WHOM THE REPUBLICANS RETAINED. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 17.-The developments in connection with the newly discovered old rule of the Senate requiring the Vice-President's approval before an employé of that body can be removed has proved a veritable Waterloo for the office seekers. A more lugubrious lot in appearance is hard to be imagined. At first the whole matter was pronounced a Republican invention to cheat them of their hard won spoils; but the discovery that many of the Democratic Senators upon whose good offices they had confidently counted are non-committal, while others are outspoken in their opposition to sweeping removals from the subordinate offices, furnishes ample room for the gloomy thoughts which possess

What may be the outcome of a few days' exertion and pressure such as they are now bringing to bear upon Democratic Senators it is of course impossible to say, but the temper of a number of the more conservative is now favorable to the retention of all the skilled employés in the Senate, regardless of political opinions. For this course the Senators find full justification both in the necessities of the situation and in the precedent set by the Republicans. The following is a partial list of the Democratic

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1879. employes of the Senate who were found in office

when the Republicans first came into power, and the record of the manner in which they were treated:

WILLIAM HICKEY, Chief Clerk-Retained until his WILLIAM HICKEY, Chief Clerk—Retained until his death in March, 1866.

MAJOR W. J. MACDONALD, Principal Clerk—Retained and promoted to be Chief Clerk upon the death of Mr. Hickey in March, 1866. Upon his death his son was appointed to a clerkship and is still holding it.

J. C. FITZPATRICK, a clerk in the Secretary's effice—Retained until his death in 1862. His son, J. N. Fitzpatrick, was then appointed in his pince. The latter is still holding the position.

ISAAC BASSETT, Messenger and Acting Assistant-Doorkeeper—Promoted to be Assistant-Doorkeeper in 1861, and is still in office.

A. S. Dodge, Messenger and Acting Assistant-Doordeeper—Retained until December, 1861.

A. P. GORMAN, Messenger—Twice promoted, and retained until 1866.

MICHAEL LABNER—Retained until 1864.

mined until 1866.

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MILLIAM JORNSON—Still in office as Messenger.

A. H. REAGAN—Resigned in 1866.

MOSES TITCOMN, Superintendent of the Document Room—Resigned in 1876.

C. S. DRAFER—Still in office as Doorkeeper.

W. H. ST. JOHN—Still in office as Messenger.

DENNIS HANTON—Resigned in 1870.

A number of appointments have also been made apon the direct recommendation of Democratic Senators, and the persons so appointed are still bolding their places under the Senate.

A MAN WHO POLITELY DECLINES. A CARD TO INFORM OFFICE-SEEKERS THAT THEY MUST CALL ELSEWHERE FOR INFLUENCE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- One of the leading physicians in Washington, who has been identified with the Southern element in society, takes refuge from the importunities of office-seekers in the following, which he prints in this evening's Star:

lowing, which he prints in this evening's Nar:

Notice.—This is to give notice that I positively and
emphatically decline to have anything to do whatever
with office-seeking, verbally or by writing, telephonically or telegraphically, personally or by proxy, straightforwardly or siniously, lagennously or disingennously,
superterrestially or subterraneously, homediately or remotely, in the flesh or in the spirit, waking or dreaming, or by any agency or instrumentality natural or sapernatural known to the human race. All Virginia papers please copy.

A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Mondar, March 17, 1879.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan since Saturday's report have amounted to \$1,817,350.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been advised by the Collegion at Palalet.

dised by the Collector at Raleigh, N. C., of the capture of another still on Saturday. The Collector at Lynchburg, Va., telegraphs that two illicit grain distilleries, burg, Va., telegraphs that two linest grain distinctions, one of 120 and the other of 112 gallons capacity, were seized in Franklin County on the 13th inst., together with 2,500 gallons of beer and twenty-two large stands and tubs. The Collector at Atlanta, Ga., reports the seizure of six copper stills, and a distillery with 2,000 gallons of mash and beer.

The latest official information received from Alaska is den, of the revenue cutter Walcott, namely : "A subvoit and seize the property here. The remainder of the tribe is unwilling to loid. It is said that he has left to tribe is unwilling to join. It is said that he has left to induce a neighboring tribe to join him." The following telegram was received at noon to-day from H. A. Webster, Collector of Customs at Port Townsend: "Mail steamer California just arrived from Sitta. The English war steamer Osprey, and the United States steamer Walcott will remain there until relieved by other armed vessels. The Indians committed no violence, but were threatening Capitain Selden, of the Walcott. He believed there was danger of an outbreak. Full report by mail." The Secretary of the Navy will probably dispatch one of more of the vessels of war at San Francisco to Alaska.

ALBANY.

EXCLUDING JERSEYMEN. A SPIRITED DEBATE ON THE BILL LIMITING WASH-

INGTON MARKET TO RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK-ITS DEFEAT INEVITABLE.

ALBANY, March 17 .- In the Legislature tonight, ex-Speaker Husted flereely attacked Mr. McDonoghue's bill directing the Con-troller of New-York City not to lease any of the market stands of that city to non-residents of the State, Mr. Husted moved that the bill be sent back to the Committee on Cities with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. The motion caused a great commotion among the New-York members, who it is said regard the bill as the most statesmanlike measure they have presented during was an old soldier who had arrived in Albany some cicharsh treatment he had then received. It was not an appropriate time to pass such bill, inasmuch as the members of the Legislature of New-Jersey had lately visited Albany and had been hospitably entertained, and the pininly the intention of the New-York members to presired in Washington Market; a bill that thus violated the comity of States ought not to be ever entertained. Dr. I. I. Hayes said that no one ap peared before the Committee on Cities to oppose the bill, and consequently the committee had reported it favorably. Mr. Grady said that if the bill was not a fit one it might be killed by the Assembly rather than by the Committee on Cities. Mr. Galvin one it might be killed by the Assembly rather than by the Committee on Cities. Mr. Galvin axid that the bill was intended to compel New-Yorkers now living in New Jersey to come back to the city and help to bear part of its taxation. Mr. McDonough sold the oill was approved by one-third of the owners of standain Washington Market. Mr. Husted then said that the bill was absurd and unconstitutional. The preseding Winter the Legislature had overridden the action of the Board of Aldermen of New-York, when they sought to exclude the cartinen of New-York, when they sought to exclude the cartinen of Brooklyn from doing business in New-York. He hoped the present bill would share the same fate. The Tribune and other leading newspapers of New-York had denounced the bill. In concinsion, Mr. Husted asked that the yeas and nays be called on his motion.

When Speaker Alvord's name was called he said, "the Chair has read this bill, and is of the opinion that it is an outringeous and unconstitutional one; he would vote aye." Ex-Speaker Stoan said that he knew nothing about the bill, but he thought that the Committee on Cities having reported it favoraby is should, out of courtesy, be considered by the Assembly, and not be killed off-hand. This view as to courtesy seemed to bit-vail with a large number of members, for they followed Mr. Sloan's lead. Mr. Husted's motion was accordingly defeated by a vote of 29 yeas to 58 mays. This is no indication of the feeling of the Assembly, however, for from what was said privately by members it was evident that the bill has not the slightest chance of passing.

EX-SENATOR GOLDTHWAITE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 17 .- Ex-United States Squator Goldthwalte died suddenly yesterday.

George Goldthwaite was born in Boston tion. He removed to Alabama, and, after studying law, bench of the Circuit Court of Alabama, and for some years was Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. During the war he was Adjutant-General of the state. In December, 1870, he was elected as a Democrat, to succeed Wilhard Warner (Rep.) in the United States Senate. He took his seat January 15, 1872, and served until March 3, 1877.

LUKE TAAFFE.

The Cotton Exchange flags were displayed at half-mast yesterday on account of the death of one of the charter members, Luke Tauffe, of the first of Tauffe Disney, No. 3 Counties-slip. Mr. Tauffe was born in Ireland in 1822, and came to this country when a young man. He had been engaged in the cotton basiness for twenty-eight years before his death, and during and resembly, when so much cotton was arriving here in a damaged condition, which had to be repacked and re-baled, was one of the few principal merchants in that business. He was one of the original one hundred sub-scribers to the Cotton Exchange when it was formed, July 20, 1870. Mr. Taafle had been troubled with nea-ralgia on the brain for a long time, and died suddenly yesterday. He lived at No. 153 Bergen-st., Brooklyp, and leaves a whow. the rebellion, when so much cotton was arriving here in

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 17.—Charles Thompson, seventeen years old, was killed at the Brookside College, Tower City, by being crusised in the helating gin.

A TAX COLLECTOR SENT TO PRISON.
POTISVILLE, Penn., March 17.—Anthony Devitt.
defaulting tax collector of shemandah, was to-day
entenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay costs of THE HOYT TRIAL POSTPONED.

Buddeport, Conn., March 17.—The absence of a juror, through a misunderstanding, has made an adournment of the Hoyt trial necessary until Tuesday morning.

EOSTON TO HAVE CHEAP COAL.

BOSTON, March 17.—The fact that the Scranton and the Lackawanna Coal Companies have established agencies in this market, for the sale of coal at retail, has created considerable commotion in the trade. These companies propose to sell at a decline of \$1.50 per ton.

STRIFE AT BERLIN.

AN ANGRY SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG. REFERENCE TO A REPUBLIC CUT SHORT-LARGE MIGRATION FROM SZEGEDIN.

In the German Reichstag yesterday, Herr Liebknecht defended the Socialist party, and occasioned great uproar by making reference to the possibility of a Republic being established in Germany. Count Eulenberg maintained, in reply, that Berlin was in great danger as it was the home of the Socialist agitation. As many as 23,000 people have migrated from the ruined City of

COMMOTION IN THE REICHSTAG.

THE SOCIALISTS BECOMING BOLDER.
BERLIN, Monday, March 17, 1879.

The Reichstag to-day discussed a report tuting the petty state of slege in Bertin.

ensure, which be pronounced wholly unjustified. He declared that his party was a party of reform, not of revolution. He defended the course of the Socialist Deputies in not rising from their seats when cheers were

given for the Emperor.

The President of the Reichstag, amid cheers, remarked that this conduct offended the moral sense of the Cham-

Herr Liebknecht continued-" If a Republic is established in Germany-"

He was unable to finish the sentence in consequence

The President threatened to deprive him of his right of speech.

Count von Eulenburg explained that the Government's reason for proclaiming the state of siege was that Berlin was in great danger, because it was the home of the Socialist agitation. Referring to what he termed the assessmation and murder epidemic, he said investigation showed that the instruments of crime were prepared in Berlin and East Prussia. The Reichstag took formal cognizance of the report concern

ing the state of siege.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says: "The Cabinet will probably be medified shortly, owing to the impression left by Thursday's sitting. The Chamber of Deputies feels that the cabinet might have opposed impeachment without making the matter a question of confidence." The Paris correspondent of M. Wardington cannot remain Premier, and it is im-probable that he will consent to remain in the ministry In any lower capacity. M. Fournier is mentioned as his successor. M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, must cer

miership.

M. Jules Ferry on Saturday introduced a bill restoring to the State the sole power of conferring degrees, excluding from professorships the members of unauthorized religious societies, and reorganizing the Council of Public Instruction, so as to eliminate the elerical

element.
General Bord, who succeeded General Berthaut, as
Minister of War, under the De Broglie Government, has
resigned the command of the Rouen Army corps.

AFFAIRS IN BRITISH INDIA. LONDON, Monday, March 17, 1879. A private telegram from Rangoon contra-

diets the special dispatch to The Daily News of the 14th inst., saying it was thought that an ultimatum would be sent by the British authorities to Mandalay. The Times's Calcutta dispatch says : " The Chief-Commissioner for British Burnal has now sufficient force to protect the British territory, but the position of the Resident and other Europeans at Mandaiay is critical in the experience. The King, the tolegram adds, may be too prudent to provoke hostilities.

The Labore correspondent of The Times telegraphs

that sufficent rain has failen throughout the Province to insure the safety of the Spring barvest, thereby entirely altering the financial and political aspects of the situation, and effecting even the military by facili-tating the supply of grain and forage.

The Khedive insists upon the retirement of Rins Packa as Minister of the Interior, but Mr. Rivers Wilson, Minister of Finance, and M. de Bilgnieres, Minister of Public Works, desire his retention. Hence the Khedive's notice to the British Consul that he apprehend ed fresh disturbances unless the Cabinet was remodelled. modification of the securities agreed upon for a new toan, but the Rathschilds have declined, and have given notice of their intention to suspend advances. The Kneitve threatens them with legal proceedings. Mr. Vivian, the British Dislomatic Agent and Consul-General at Alexandria, leaves for England on the 25th inst., naving been summened by Lord Salisbury to give his views respecting the present crists.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONFLICT.

LONDON, Monday, March 17, 1879. The story published on the 10th inst., that Colonel Pearson had been attacked at Ekowe by a large force of Zulus, and that the latter were defeated with enormous loss, is utterly false. It was probably circulated by the Zulus in order to delay the dispatch of assistance to Ekowe.
The Orange Free State Government has refused to aid,
or to permit its citizens to aid the British forces against
the Zulus, on constitutional grounds.

THE BRITISH LABOR CONFLICT. LONDON, Monday, March 17, 1879.

The Macclesfield weavers have accepted the 10 per cent reduction. A general strike of the Durham miners is expected. The masters of the Midland glass trade have announced a reduction of 15 per cent. The workmen will probably restst, and the Glassmakers' Union throughout the kingdom have promised to assist the strikers.

THE RUINED HUNGARIAN CITY.

SZECEDIN, Monday, March 17, 1879. The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived to-day, and was conveyed in a boat through the ruined town. About 23,000 inhabitants have been removed. Those remaining are amply supplied with provisions. The pecuniary damage by the disaster at Szegedin is esti-mated at about \$7,500,000.

AN INNOCENT MAN SET FREE. LONDON, Monday, March 17, 1879.

Habron, the young man who was under sensence of death for the murder of a policeman, which guilty of, has received a free pardon. The Home Secre-tary promises to do all that is possible for Habron's fu-ture welfare. crime Charles Peace subsequently confessed he was

THE LOUD-SOUNDING TELEPHONE TESTED. LONDON, Monday, March 17, 1879. The King of the Belgians and the Duke of

theriand to-day wirnessed a trial of Edison's lond-anding telephone, and were greatly pleased with the WESTON CHALLENGES ROWELL.

LONDON, Monday, March 17, 1879. A letter from Weston, the American pedestriun, to Sir John Astley is published, challenging Rowell to contest the championship with him.

THE MASSACRE IN ZULULAND. NARROW ESCAPE OF THE ENTIRE BRITISH ARMY-

THE GENERAL SURPRISED-THE BATTLE-FIELD, The files of the London papers which were

received yesterday contain fail accounts of the recent massacre in Zainland. The most interesting one was written by a special correspondent of The Natal Witness, who was an eye-witness. He shows that it was due solely to the most fortunate of chances that the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Chelmsford, his staff and all his troops escaped the fate of those who were massacred

masder-in-Chief, Lord Cheimstord, his stail and all his troops escaped the fate of those who were massacred in the Isandula camp.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the fatal day the General was told that the enemy had been seen in force in the neighborhood of the camp. That report was for the moment qualified; but two hours afterward an interpreter attached to the staff learned from a Zulu prisoner that an immense army, numbering from 20,000 to 25,000 men, was expected up from the King's Kraul that 25,000 men, was expected up from the King's Kraul that 25,000 men, was expected up from the King's Kraul that 25,000 men, was expected up from the King's Kraul that 25,000 men, was expected up from the King's Kraul that 25,000 men, was expected up from the King's Kraul that 25,000 men, was expected up from the King's Kraul that 25,000 men, was expected up from the King's Kraul that 25,000 men, was expected up from the manual of artillery was heard in the direction of the camp, and the Kaffirs said.

"Do you hear that I there is fighting going on in camp," I hamediately after came further corroboration of this alarming news. A native on horseback came gailoping down from a ridge from which the camp could be seen, and stated that he had seen heavy firing and neard big guns. The General and his staff rode to the top of the ridge, and brought their glasses to bear on the site of the camp, in which all seemed quiet. There were bodies of men moving about; but they were believed to be British troops. That impression, however, as the sequel shows, was a deplorable instance of self-deception, which, but for the luckiest of accidents, would have involved Lord Chelmsford and his forces in the traget fate which at that very time had overteken our unhappy troops at fisundula. This was at 145 p. m.; and, in the beinef that an attack had been made on the camp and had

been repulsed, Lord Chelmsford proceeded leisurely to complete his operations. It was nearly 3 o'clock when he set out to return to Isandula, accompanied by the Carabineers and Mounted Infantry, the remainder of the force being left behind to form a new camp. They had gone four miles when they fell in with the Natal native confingent, which had been on its way back some hours before, but had halted in consequence of the discovery that the camp had been attacked by overwhelming numbers. Here, then, Lord Chelmsford must have found out that the reports which he had discredited were all too true. He still continued his jurney, and halt an hour afterward he was met by Commandant Lonsdale, who had to tell of his own sitring adventure, which left no doubt at all of the terrible struggle at Isandula and its worful result. Lonsdale was quietly jogging into camp, when he was fired at by a native. He thought it was one of his own contingent carelessly firing his rifle, and kept on his way. He saw a number of men in red jackets moving about the encampment, but he concluded that they were our own soldiers. It was not until he had got within ten yards of the tents that the truth burst upon him, and he saw that the occupants of the camp were the victorious Zulus, who had first stripped the dead troops and then donned their clothing. Instantly he turned his pony and fled, followed by a terrific fire from the enemy, which, happily, did him no harm. If he had fallen in that race for life, if he had not been able to make good his retreat and give warning to Lord Chelmsford, it is certain that the General, with his escort, would have fallen victims to the snare so eleveriy laid.

The following description of the battle-field given by

of the Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn:
On! how dreadful to all were those fearful hours which followed, when all of us had to wait with what patience we could for daybreak, knowing that we were standing and lying among the bodies of our own comrades, though how many we little knew then. Many a yow of vengeance was breathed in the stillness of the night, and many and deep were the sobs which came from the breasts of those who maybe never sobbed before, at discovering, even in the dim morning light, the bodies of dear friends, brutally massacred, stripped of all clothing, disembowelled, and in some cases with their heads off. I have seen many battle-fields in Europe and clsewhere; and although on some thave seen thousands lying where I then saw tens, I do not think I eyer saw such a sickening sight in all my life. Mixed with the debris of our commissuriat wagons—the contents of which, such as flour, surar, teablecuits, meales, oats, etc., etc., were all scattered about, wasted in pure wantoness on the ground—there were also dead horses shot in every position, oxen mutilated, and mules stabled, white lying thick upon the ground in clumps were bodies of white men with only their boots and shirts on, or perhaps an old pair of trousers or part of their coats with just enough showing to recognize to which branch they belonged. In many cases they lay with sixty to seventy rounds of empty cartridges alongside of them, snowing that they had only ded after doing their duty.

The British loss is estimated at fifty-one officers and 786 men, every one of whom was killed outright, there being no proports of any wanded addiers. The Zuin

786 men, every one of whom was killed outright, there being no reports of any wounded soldiers. The Zulu e probably outnumbered the British by 14,000. It may be noted here that in the Custer massacre fifteen officers, 257 men and five citizens were killed. The force of the Indians was about 3,000.

FAST MAIL BOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis, March 17 .- J. B. Price, an extengive mail contractor of the West and vice-president of the Texas Land and Immigration Company, who has just closed a contract with the Government for fast min severe on the Mississippi River between St. Louis and New-Oreans, arrived here Saurday night, and gives some miormation regarding the service to be performed. His contract is for tri-reckly service at the start, and daily service at the start and placed on the line in 1.0 days from the signing of the contract, which will be by September next. These vessels are to be built partly on the Ohlo River and partly by the Quintard Iron Works, of New-York. They will be by September next. These vessels are to be built and placed on the line in 1.0 feet long, 20 fort beam, and of here of the long, 20 fort beam, and the long and the long, 20 fort beam, and the long and the lon mail service on the Mississippi River between St. Louis and New-Orieans, arrived here Saturday night, and gives some information regarding the service to be per-

A bond was given and Moses is now en route to Van-couver, whence the start for Washington will be made, it is thought by General Howard that Smobolia, the most restless, influential and dangerous Indian on the coast, is in company with Crief Moses.

PREPARING FOR GRANT'S RETURN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.-The committee recently appointed by the City Conneil to make arrangements for a proper reception to General Grant upon his return home met to-day. The chairman explained that free transportation would be given to a committee to go to San Francisco, and that Governor Hoyt and Mayor Stekley would probably as there also. After a brief in-tercoange of views the committee, without taking any action, adjourned until Friday night.

THE PRICES OF READING COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.-The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has issued the following list of prices for coal delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond during March; Hard white ash coal-broken, \$2.50; egg, \$2.50; stove, \$2.50; chestnat. \$2 25; pea, \$1 50. Free burning white ash coal-broken. \$2 25; egg, \$2 25; stove, \$2 50; chestnut, \$2.25; pea, \$1.50. North Franklin white ash coal-broken, \$2.25; egg, \$2.25; stove, \$2.50; chestnut, hroken, \$2.25; egg, \$2.25; stove, \$2.50; chestnut, \$2.25; pea, \$1.50. Schuylkull red ash coal—egg, \$2.50; stove, \$2.65; chestnut, \$2.25; pea, \$1.50. Shamokin coal—egg, \$2.50; stove, \$2.65; chestnut, \$2.25; pea, \$1.50. Larberry coar—broken, \$2.75; egg, \$2.75; stove, \$3; chestnut, \$5; pea, \$2. Lykens Valley vein coal Brookside)—broken, \$3.50; egg, \$5.0; stove, \$3.50; chestnut, \$3.50; pea, \$2.25. The price for hard white ash imap and steambout coal will be \$2.75, and free burning white ash steambout coal, \$2.50.

THE FUNERAL OF A MYSTERIOUS UNKNOWN. Boston, March 17 .- A public funeral was held in Lynn, Mass., this afternoon over the remains of the young weman who was the victim of the late mys-First Universalist Church by the Revs. C. W. Biddle and W. A. Spaulding, the latter preaching the funeral dis-course. A large audience was present. At the close of the services the remains were placed in a receiving vault in Pine Grove Cemetery.

DISCUSSING THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Va., March 17 .- The Senate bill

providing for a settlement of the State debt was further discussed in the House to-day. An effort made to fix a line for a final vote on the bill was defeated, there being four votes less than the necessary two-thirds. It is expected the bill will pass this week without material

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

DEATH RATHER THAN PARALYSIS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 17.—John H. Mitchell, grocer, age skuy-eight attempted snickle last night by cutfing his throat with a razor. The cause was fear of another paralytic stroke. He will probably die.

aralytic stroke. He was probasily die.

TENNESSEE DEFIANCE OF THE BAW.
NASUVILLE, Tenn., March 17.—A band of fifty-two monshiners released three revenue prisoners out of Haristille Jail yesterday morning and took away a wagon and rain which had been seized by revenue officers.

Under the been seized by revenue officers.

UNDER AN \$800 CLOUD.

COLUMBUS, March 17.—W. H. Ladd, passenger agent for four roads at this point, has gone to Canada under a cloud. His accounts are estimated to be about \$800 short. He has written from Quebec, asking time for settlement.

MRS. BACCIGALUPO NOT YET DEAD.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—Mrs. Baccigatipo, who received numerous stabs at the hands of her hisband, Saturday night, is still in a critical condition. Her husband will not be examined until the result of her wounds is known.

POINDEXTER PLACED ON TRIAL.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—The trial of John E.,

Poindexter, indicated for the marder of young Curtia, two
weeks since, osgan in the Hustings Court to-day. Only three
parers were obtained from the venire and the court adjourned
till Thursday.

GUMBLETON REMOVED.

REGISTER LOEW TO REMAIN. GOVERNOR ROBINSON HOLDS THAT THE CHARGES AGAINST COUNTY CLERK GUMBLETON ARE PROVED-MR. LOEW TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE DURING GOOD BEHAVIOR.

Governor Robinson yesterday evening made public his decision on the charges preferred last January against County Clerk Gumbleton and Register Loew by members of the Bar of this city. The Governor removes Mr. Gumbleton, on the ground that he failed to keep proper books, refused the lawyers access to his accounts, charged excessive fees, and omitted to make the return required by law. As he evinced no sign of reform the Governor declares that a sense of public duty compels him to order his removal. In regard to Register Loew, Governor Robinson says that he accepted illegal fees, based upon a schedule arranged several years ago, in virtue of an informal agreement between the lawyers and the Register then in office. But on account of his good behavior and assurances that the law shall be respected, he suspends the proceedings

THE GOVERNOR'S DECISION.

THE COUNTY CLERK DEEMED A BOLD AND HABITUAL VIOLATOR OF THE LAW-HIS INSTANT REMOVAL

ALBANY, March 17 .- The text of the decision of Governor Robinson removing County Clerk Gum-

bleton is as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, March 15, 1879.

In the matter of the charges preferred against Henry
A. Gumbleton, cierk of the City and County of New-York.
On the 28th day of January last charges were laid before me accusing Henry A. Gumbleton, Clerk of the City and county of New-York, with neglect of duty, malfeasance and malversation in office, and with extortion.

The charges were thirteen in number, and were duly verified on oath by Artemas H. Holmes, Henry C. Knox, George De Forest Lord, Charles F. McLean and J. Adriance Bush. The first five charges and the thirteenth relate to the neslect of the clerk to keep such books as he is required by the statutes of the State to keep, showing the amount of all fees, perquisites and emoluments actually received by him for any service done by himself or his assistants in his or their official capacity, by virtue of any law of this State; and of all fees, perquisites and emoluments which he was entitled to demand and receive from any person for any service rendered by him in sofficial capacity pursuant to law; and also to the neglect and refussi of the said clerk to keep such books open for inspection at all times during business hours, by all persons desiring to examine the same.

The sixth, seventh and eighth charges relate to his

is State.

6. No free or compensation allowed by law shall be manded or received by any officer or person for any vice unless such service was actually rendered by

§7. A violation of either of the two last sections shall It is very clear that the object of these statutes was to prevent any abuse of the powers conferred upon the c.erk; to prevent any exactions by him of fees not

authorized by law; to provide atringent measures to secure the payment into the city treasury of all the come of the office; to enable the public to know s confically what the income of the office and the com. pensation of the elerk were; and to require the utmost publicity as the best means of reaching these ends. The requirement fast he should so cify the amounts he was entitled to receive and the manes of the persons paying for a given service was evidently designed to guard against any collusion between the clerk and outside parties to evade the law. The logarity now is, has the cither high and fairly obeyed these statutes or has he either violated or evaded them!

THE CHARGES EXAMINED.

1st. Has he kept the books of account required by section nine, chapter 432 of the laws of 1847, showing an exact account of all fees, perquisites and emouments actually received by him for any service done by him or his assistants in his or their official capacity

ments actually received by him for any service done by him or his assistants in his or their official capacity and which he shall be entitled to receive from any person for any service rendered by him or his assistants in his or their official capacity pursuant to law, showing when and for whom such services shall have been performed, its nature and the fees chargeable therefore!

The oooks kept by the clerk and purporting to contain the accounts required by the statute above cifed were not shown to the persons making the charges, before those charges were presented. Upon the hearing of the charges "specimens of the books" kept by the clerk were produced, as stated in his answer, but they fail very far short of the requirements of the law. Instead of giving the nature of the service in any action, they simply give the title of the cause, with no reference whatever to the nature of the service. They give no account whatever of the fees and emoluments received by the clerk and which he retains for his own compensation. They do not give the amount received and the amount chargeable. For numerous services and payments of the same they show no account whatever. They do not show any receipts for searches. The act of 1853 provided that the clerk should receive all fees for searches for his own compensation in addition to the salary to which he was entitled by law, but there is nothing in that statute, nor in any other which I have been able to find, relieving him from the duty of keeping the account as required by the act of 1847. It was conceded on the argument that by far the largest amount of the emoluments of his office came from the searches. His counsel stated it to be at least nineteen-twenteths of this office, it is impossible to ascertain that fact. The statute upon this subject quoted above, clear and plain as it is, has been and is habitually disregarded. It is not possible for the citizens of New-York to ascertain from these pretended secounts what amount is received by the cierk which belones and should b

WITHHOLDING THE BOOKS. 2d. Have the books, such as they were, been "at all times during office hours kept open for the inspection.

without any fee or charge therefor, of all persons desiring to examine the same " ! The answer to this question to

See Fifth Page.